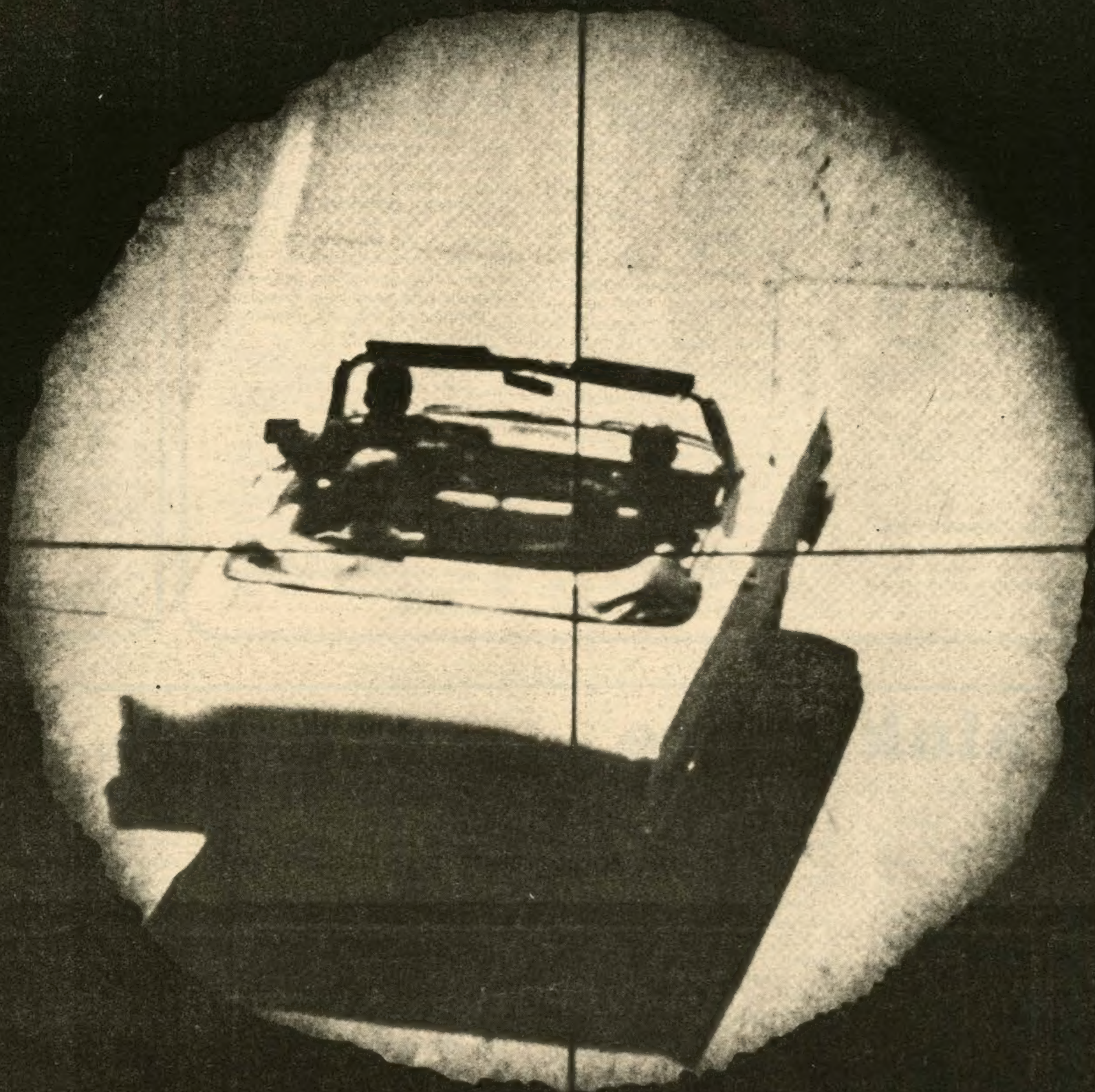


volume 8

the weekly supplement of the loyola news



A TIME TO REMEMBER

Twice

By James Kearns



The Weekly Supplement
of the Loyola NEWS.

STAFF:

No one in particular.

Want a quick definition of uselessness: Kozloff without Scan ad... all these power plays are going to Allnut's head... he now refers to Burman as "my predecessor"... there is a saying around that Eisenhower proved the U.S. didn't need a president...next door, at the NEWS, we're in the process of proving you don't need an ad department... out of necessity... about this little war of the mastheads... Burman has now moved into third past all the competitors... and don't worry lanni, you're safe in second... the Athletic Department is threatening suit again... it seems someone flushed and everything south of Sherbrooke was lost...what a blow, what confusion in the cafeteria now that the spiritual home is lost... they may deny there is a cat in CAB... but we know better... how else would they have been on quota last week...the demands of space are so pressing... one of life's little lessons is to ignore it... there was a time when it didn't rain...but who cares... everyone is contributing to the little fund to buy some clothes for Marianne...no one noticed her sun-tan until now... sad isn't it... (SPDB)

Photos: LIFE, Blip 1;
LOOK, Blip 4 and 5.

With Richard Nixon as the American President and the individualistic Pierre Elliott Trudeau as our Prime Minister, one factor determining Canadian-American relations over the next four years is likely to be the contrastive personalities of these two men. The variance between the two leaders is magnified by a comparison between their respective election campaigns. Without repeating what has already been said, one can merely point to the electric excitement of the crowds attending Trudeau rallies. In contrast, Nixon political rallies were characterized not by the spontaneous frenzy of the Trudeau happenings, but instead by their machine-like precision. It would be difficult to imagine effervescent teeny-boppers competing to capture a prize piece of Richard Nixon's hair for a souvenir. This is not to say, however, that the emotionalism of the Trudeau campaign made it superior to the sober atmosphere which prevailed at Nixon assemblies.

In spite of the differences in their style of campaigning, both men accomplished similar achievements. Both attained office unfettered by political promises. Trudeau depended mostly upon his charismatic personality and the fresh approach which it symbolized. Nixon neatly shelved e-e-tailed discussion of his views on the Viet Nam question by saying he did not wish to jeopardize the delicate Paris peace talks and he quickly cured the historically complex racial question with profuse doses of that vague slogan - Black Capitalism. As a result of their campaigns, both men remain essentially enigmatic, figures. This is ironic in the case of Mr. Nixon. In spite of a political reputation established during the late 1940's early 50's as a rabid anti-Communist, the 'new' Nixon has said he will bring an end to a war whose purpose is to stop the spread of Communism. Hence many years and many 'Nixons' later, people remain uncertain as to the essence of the President-elect.

What effect is the presence of two such antithetical and enigmatic personalities likely to have on Canadian-American relations? I believe that the next four years will be characterized by a series of crises following the lines outlined by my confrère below. Canada will formulate a more meaningful foreign policy by adopting policies more distinct from those of the United States. In my opinion, this is something to be welcomed rather than feared. In this way, Canada can help compensate for the errors of American policy.

Because the United States has such great military might readily available, it is inclined to use this instrument to gain its ends rather than more subtle diplomatic means. Particularly in underdeveloped nations, I believe that military might is not always the correct method to stop Communism. The way to prevent Communism is to root out the injustices which the Communists exploit in order to gain power. American policy seems too often to defend unpopular governments which perpetuate these inequities. American military intervention to prop up such regimes is viewed by the indigenous population as an act of suppression. The Communists, therefore, gain a new weapon for their cause - nationalism. They can play on the national resentment of the people and they utilize this dynamic force to mobilize opposition to the American presence. In time of war, political factions tend to polarize - you are either for or against the enemy; you either support the American defence of an unpopular government, or you support the best-organized national resistance, which is quite often the Communist faction.

This is essentially what has occurred in South Viet Nam and, before that, in Communist China. When the Japanese were attacking China during the thirties, Chiang Kai-Shek was busy chasing a few Communists all around the country instead of repelling

the Japanese aggression. The Communists once again allied themselves with the national resentment against Japan. As a result, the support of the Chinese intellectuals (one of the traditional allies of any Chinese govt.) shifted to the Communists who, of course, eventually took power. Not everyone who works for the Communist-controlled national resistance movements supports Communism. They may be supporting it mainly because it is the only vehicle of their national resentment against the American military support of an unpopular government; but by working for the success of the movement, they are also working for the success of Communism. Ironically, American military intervention can become a weapon in the arsenal of a successful COMMUNIST revolution.

I believe the advantage of an independent Canadian foreign policy rests in its potential for a more flexible outlook on international problems. Because Canada has no military power to speak of, I believe we should withdraw our relatively insignificant contribution to NATO and use the money formerly spent on NATO to help reformist governments in the developing countries root out social injustice. In this way, Canada would be more effectively preventing Communism and contributing to world peace, than she would be by continuing to imitate the necessary American presence in Europe (only on an infinitesimally smaller scale.) Canada is too weak to make American military might any more effective than it already is. In her alliance with the United States, Canada can make a significant contribution only by stressing an aspect which is not already stressed or is insufficiently emphasized by the Americans. By imitating what the United States is already doing in a superior fashion, Canada contributes nothing. Only by venturing into new vistas will Canada's expenditures on foreign affairs bear fruitful consequences.

Think Twice

By Lee Firth

Canada and the United States are political examples of the ying-and-yang principle: together, they perfectly complement each other and form the Great Whole known as North America. While a European can now only dream of living in one great, united continent, his ideal has almost been fulfilled here. The average American and English-speaking Canadian are cultural twins doing the same jobs, reading the same books, and struggling with many of the same problems.

The average Canadian is no more different from his American counterpart than is a New Englander from a Californian. Economically, the two countries have become interdependent; American capital not only pays for Canadian raw materials but invests in new industries; countless American companies have opened branches - often semi-autonomous - here. Though political union is undesirable now and probably will remain so, co-operation between the national governments is, in view of the above, clearly necessary. Accordingly, many Canadians worry that the election of Republican President-Elect Nixon

may cause a deterioration of our relations with the U.S. They may well be right. But if they are, it seems likely that as great a share of the blame will rest on our PM's shoulder as on Nixon's. Reasons follow.

There is a rumor afoot that Nixon may seek restrictions on imports to the U.S., and Canada may not be exempted. Economic arguments pro or con protectionism are in the realm of the economist and are not renderable here, but at least it can be said that a separation of free enterprise from free trade is philosophically questionable. But even if our market does become more secluded, the effect may be balanced out by a possible relaxation, by the U.S. on taxes on American foreign investment. We would be selling less but receiving more American capital.

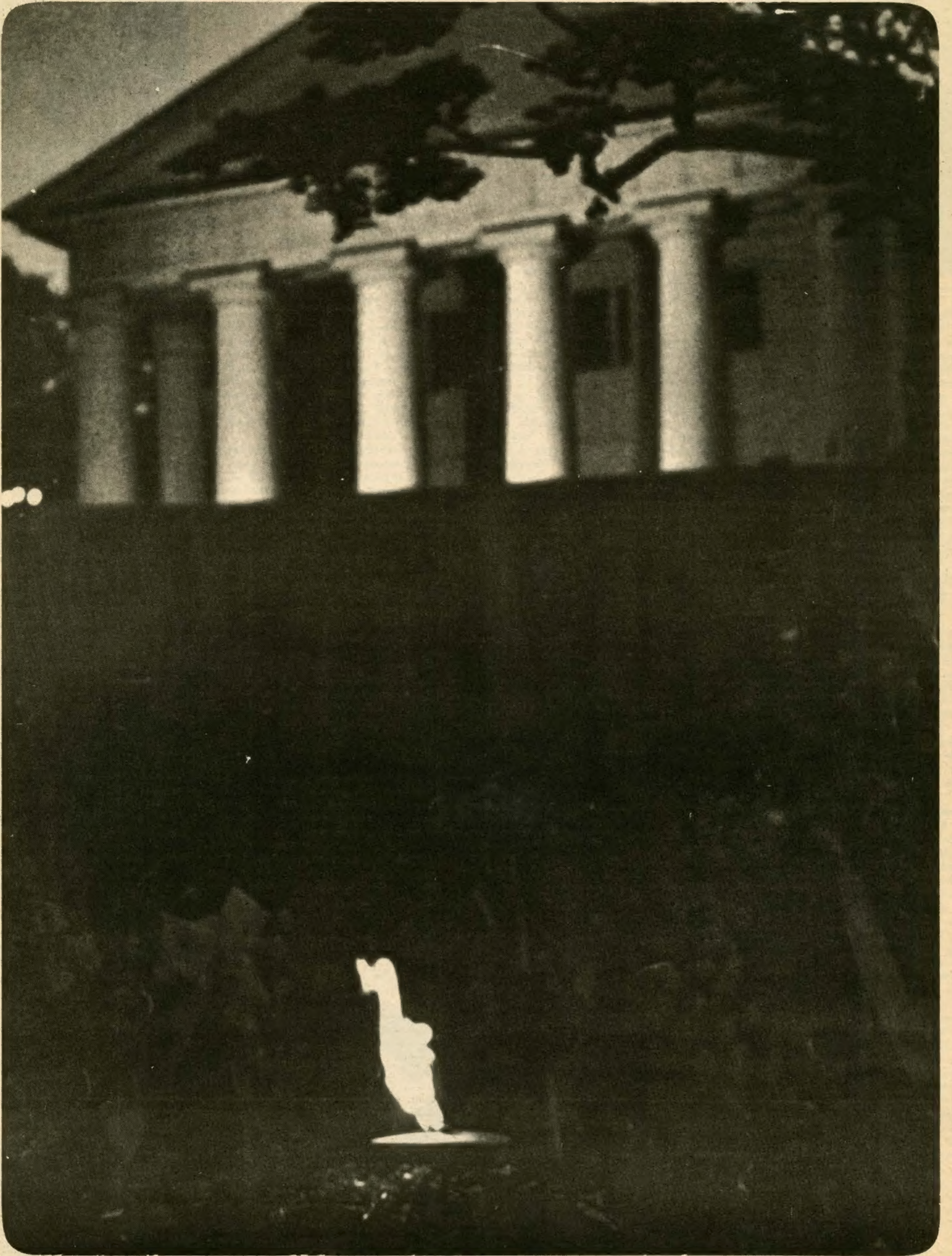
On issues of foreign policy, there is likely to be quite a discrepancy between Nixon's and Trudeau's positions. We now know ex-Prime Minister Pearson's true views on the Viet Nam war; those held by Trudeau are doubtlessly equally strong. The fact that Canada was placed on the ICC

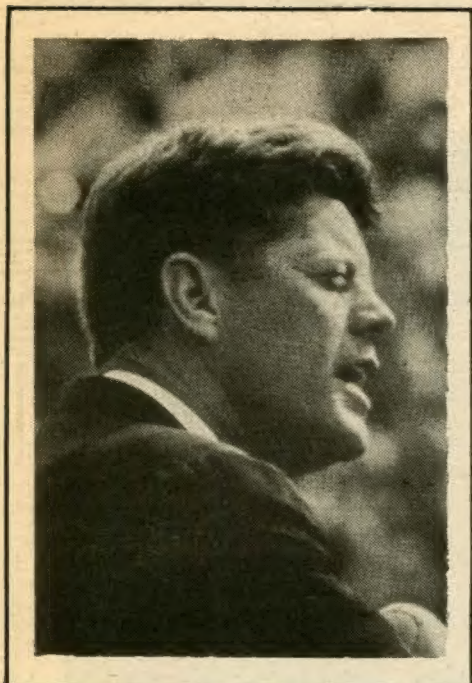
to look out for American interests (as Poland does for the Communists) may well go by the board. The question of Red China's admission to the UN, and of diplomatic recognition, could be even thornier. A Canadian vote for Red China's entry - heaven forbid - would cost us dearly; yet this is the course Trudeau seems inclined to follow. If it is hypocritical for us to trade with the Red Chinese and not recognize them, it would be equally hypocritical for us to recognize them without doing the same for the similarly illegitimate government of Rhodesia. A hassle over our trade with Cuba could also arise. Our policy of selling anything (including arms) to anyone, while posturing as peace-loving friends of all humanity, has become so irrational and self-contradictory that it ought to embarrass the government trying to defend it, but it seems that that policy will continue. Then there is the problem of defense. With some justification, Trudeau is reluctant to keep on with the expense of maintaining our NATO garrison in Europe, but perhaps he would also like to opt out of our continental defense system with the U.S. In fact, it

is not impossible that his long-range goal is for Canada to become officially and permanently neutral ("neutral" countries, as one comedian has noted, forget that nuclear fallout moves sideways). Whatever happens, the indication is that the PM's foreign policy won't be terribly popular in Washington.

If all this does not produce enough trouble in Canada - U.S. relations, then surely the contrasting personalities of the two heads of state will. Trudeau is an aristocrat, born to money and manners. Nixon's beginnings were humble; a comparison with Horatio Alger is inevitable. Trudeau's milieu was free-thinking, Gallic, and Catholic; Nixon is a paradigm of the Protestant ethic.

Still, realism demands that Nixon and Trudeau make some sort of adjustment to each other. The adverse results to both countries of a failure to do so would be too dangerous to risk. The Americans have come to need Canada just as much as we need them; the destiny of North America is too great for mere chauvinism to jeopardize.





Five years ago Lee Oswald took his rifle to work and changed history.

In the interval since the death of John Kennedy, airports have been renamed expressways have been christened, schools have been dedicated, mountains have been climbed in the name of JFK.

Hundreds of books have been published, thousands of cover stories have been sent to press. All of them have in one way or another been eager to add to the growing myth that Kennedy was some sort of super human, sent by God to rescue the United States from the dank normalcy of the Eisenhower years, to uplift a people by his style and his rhetoric, to grace the world with his beautiful smile and his hands carelessly tucked into the pockets of his two button suits.

Almost without exception Kennedy's biographers have revered him as a man of grace and calm, a pragmatic and cool and aloof chief executive.

True enough, and for these very reasons, Kennedy would have hated all the adoring bunk that has been written about him. Proper history is written about men, not demigods, and men are fallible individuals prone to error. In spite of the buildup since his death Kennedy was no exception to the rule.

His wife said it best in writing a preface to one of the innumerable deification issues of Look Magazine. "So now he is a legend," she wrote, "when he would prefer to be a man."

Kennedy was an image-maker's dream

By 1960 Kennedy was a consummate campaigner and organizer. His physical assets added up to an image maker's dream. He had the looks of a *matinée* idol, a gorgeous wife, a huge and equally handsome family, and limitless money.

Money. Money and lots of hard work. Kennedy did not just wake up on January 2, 1960 and announce for the Presidency. He had been stumping since early 1957. Touring the country in his private plane, making his face and voice known all over the United States. By 1959 he had built the nucleus of his staff, his own private organization, the best in the business. O'Brien, O'Donnell, Lou Harris, Pierre Sæinger, and most important, Ted Sorenson, Bob Kennedy, and Old Joe himself, who promised and ultimately did deliver the barons of New York States.

No man could have won the Presidency without great skills as a campaigner. Kennedy and his organization filled the bill perfectly. His machine ran on limitless brains and money, and the candidate himself was a master on any podium. Kennedy had the best writer in the business in Ted Sorenson. And never once did Kennedy offend any faction in public. Instead of programs he offered the people rhetoric and it worked. "Give me your hand," he would tell his audiences, "and we will take our country beyond the old horizons across new frontiers." It didn't mean much but it sounded fine and was undeniably preferable to the campaign pronouncements of Richard Nixon,

"I know what it's like to be poor," Nixon would plead. People don't like being poor or being reminded of it. The Kennedy dream was better.

Job is to big for the man

Eric Severeid once wrote that everybody wants to be elected President but no one wants to be President. JFK was no different. The job has grown to be too big for any one man, chief executive, chief diplomat, commander in chief, party boss, head of state, too many hours in the day, and not enough to fulfill all those functions. Kennedy's the problem was even greater. For he had promised his nation and the world great things and much was expected. Supremely confident though he may have been at the outset, he must have soon discovered that rhetoric is no substitute for policy and confidence does not ease the problems of the job.

Kennedy made some horrible mistakes his first year in office, primarily the Bay of Pigs. Graciously, he took the blame and chalked it up to experience while a friendly press shrugged the whole matter off. Had Richard Nixon been the occupant of the White House in April 1961, he would have been crucified by the fourth estate.

The President's domestic program bogged down in Congress for the first two years and the only notable success among his much heralded "initiatives" abroad was the Peace Corps, a Hubert Humphrey idea for which Kennedy took the credit.

It's been said that it takes a man about two years to grow into the Presidency. And it can be said that by the fall of 1962 Kennedy at last began to sit tall in the saddle.

His administration's handling of Cuba in October 1962 was the first great American victory over Soviet saber rattling in the all the long years of the cold

war, and actually signalled its end. Having been on the brink, both sides decided to pull back.

His domestic priorities were re-ordered and in 1963 he sent the Congress sweeping proposals on civil rights, medicare and a tax cut. None were passed in his lifetime, but few will deny they would have become law by the summer of 1964. Mike Mansfield put it this way, "this program's time had come, the President's death only speeded its passage."

The most vexing question concerning the Kennedy years is one great big "what if".

How different might the sixties have been if Oswald had sudden pangs of conscience and not pulled the trigger of his cheap Italian rifle.

Kennedy's élan flattered the nation

The Kennedy public presence represented what America thought to be its very best. Supposed intellect, interest in the Arts, touch football by the Sea, undeniable good looks, electrifying talents as a public speaker, brilliant men at his court. The world was impressed and America knew it, knew it and liked it. Suddenly he was gone, removed by the worst strain in American society. Violence. Once it was unleashed by Oswald, America remembered the tradition and used it freely throughout the remainder of the sixties. Malcolm X and the ghettos, Martin Luther King, Bobby Kennedy, Daley and Chicago.

Had Kennedy lived it is doubtful that any of this would have happened. Because he had an extraordinary rapport with Black America. The night of the day Martin Luther King made his famous 'I have a dream' oration at the Washington Monument, Kennedy took his hand at the White House and told him, "I too have a dream".

And although it was Kennedy who initially began the multiplication of U.S. personnel in South Viet Nam, he was by



no means a subscriber to the Domino theory, took a dim view of the Diem government's corrupt conduct and gave some indication just three weeks before his death that the United States was re-considering its involvement. "I would remind the people of South Viet Nam," he said in a television interview, "that this is their war, that we can assist them, but in the end the crucial efforts will rest with them."


Perhaps more important than Viet Nam, Kennedy was worshipped in Africa, admired in Europe, and tolerated in South America. His 'initiatives' were beginning to pay off for the United States.

Instead we have had the depressing middle years of the sixties. Years not to be treasured by the good people of the United States, who deserve better than they've had.

And here lies the real tragedy of the sixties. America will never know how much better she might have been.

By Ian Mac Donald





*"...graven
not so much
on stone
as in
the hearts
of men."*

PERICLES

Erratum

In last week's spread on Faculty Power, it wasn't made clear that the article by Mc George Bundy was reprinted from The Atlantic Montly.

Furthermore, several typographical errors appeared in the article written for the NEWS by Professor P. Kawaja of the Department of Business Administration. The editors apologise to Mr. Kawaja for the oversights and for the inconvenience which they may have caused.



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Dapper Dan

Crackdown on Obscenity

American college newspapers are running into heavy censorship this fall from administrators, advisors (some college papers have faculty members who check their copy) and printers.

And they usually get it in the neck for news stories, not editorials or literary works.

In some cases, obscenity charges are covers for political or personal attacks on editors.

Two things are clear: the people who run colleges are no longer sure they really want an independent student press; and a great segment of Daley-like gas pains when they run into "obscenity".

The word "fuck" has sent college printers into fits of censorship. They refuse to print papers and, in some cases, attempt to force school discipline on editors.

At the University of Wisconsin last week, the Board of Regents narrowly refrained from firing Daily Cardinal editor Greg Graze and managing editor Steve Reiner because the paper printed a story containing "unfit language". The story was a CPS release on the SDS October National Council meeting, quoting from a member of the Up Against the Wall/Mother-fucker faction. The editorial board of the Cardinal was instead ordered to appear before the Regents this winter with "a policy of sanctions to prevent further incidents."

Signed: Susie Schmidt.

The entire Cardinal staff and its board of control signed a front-page letter to the Regents, calling the attack on the paper "only a beachhead in the total effort by the regents to exert control over every aspect of the university operation, student life and faculty freedom". The staff also printed paragraphs from books required by many of the university's English classes, including: Shakespeare, James Joyce and Norman Mailer, which contain language more obscene than that in the news story.

Less than a week later, the Michigan State University STATE NEWS printed a story about the Wisconsin controversy, quoting from the CPS

story and from the Cardinal's literary selections. The paper's adviser (or general manager, in bureaucratic lingo) claimed the editors had violated their contract with their printer. Since he had no power to fire the staff, of three top editors whom he considered responsible for the story.

At Purdue University, the situation is even more serious this week. Editor in chief William Smoot was removed from his position by the school's vice-president for student affairs, who claimed in his firing letter that the Exponent had violated journalistic codes and "offended the sensibilities of the public."

The offensive item in this case was a column critical of the university president: "Regarding a vicious rumor concerning president Novde... let us set the record straight. Our president is not anal-retentive... he dumped on the students just last week, 'the column opened."

Although the administration mandate provided that a new editor should be chosen by the Exponent's senior staff members, the 15 members of the senior editorial board said the paper's editorial policy would be the same with or without Smoot.

At a number of schools, the paper's problem has been not the administration but its printer. At New York City's Hunter College, for example, the job printer who handles many of the city's small college papers refused to print the Envoy's first edition this fall because a story about the Chicago Democratic convention contained the word "fuck". The paper got another printer.

Pope' is a four letter word.

The Oakland (Mich.) University Observer in its second fall issue ran a four-page supplement containing a long autobiographical piece by a black student. The Observer's printer also refused to run the supplement. The dispute still has not been settled; the Observer has another printer.

In Putney, Vt., last week, the printer of the LION'S ROAR had refused to print any more issues of the paper. In a letter to the president of Windham College, which publishes

the paper, the printer said the Lion's Roar was "not the type of publication we choose to print." He objected to a Liberation News Service article on "The Myth of Vaginal Orgasm" and a cartoon about LBJ and the "credibility gap".

His refusal to print nearly destroyed the small paper financially, since he owned the only offset press in Putney and if even one issue of the paper were cancelled, the loss in advertising revenue would have been a disaster.

Other printers are more subtle; they just change the parts they don't like. In a CPS story about the Democratic convention which quoted Realist editor Paul Krassner telling a story about LBJ defending the war: ("Son those commies are saying, 'Fuck you Lyndon Johnson,' and nobody says 'Fuck you Lyndon Johnson' and gets away with it"), the printer of the Stetson University REPORTER cut out the entire phrase "fuck you", making the whole sentence patently absurd.

More than one student editor has opened his paper in the morning to discover censorship by the printer. Last month the DAILY CALIFORNIAN in Berkeley, which ran a story about a pamphlet being distributed on campus by radical political groups, discovered that their printer had a fondness for dashes in the middle of some words.

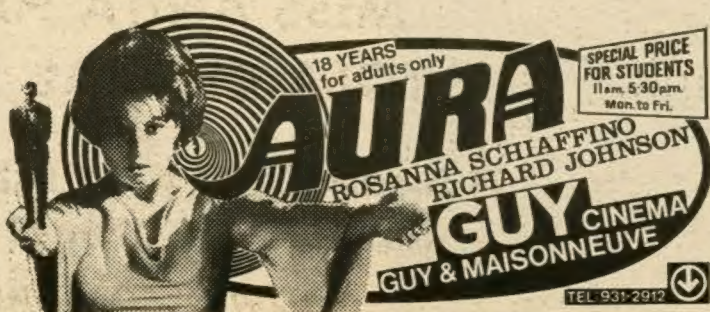
Most of the trouble with printers comes from small jobbers who edit all the copy their typesetters set and have set themselves up as protectors of decency in the printed word.

Lou Sokall, manager of Alert Printing Company in New York City, which handles 20 local student papers, said it all: "Somewhere down along the line somebody has to say something about smut. I'm just trying to do something to protect those nice people who still cringe when they see the word (fuck) in print."

It's all very reminiscent of Mayor Daley, yelling at Connecticut Senator Ribicoff to "go fuck himself" on the floor of the Democratic convention, and then complaining piously about demonstrators outside badmouthing cops.

By Suzie Schmidt

CUP



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LOYOLA DRAMA'S #1

The Review

By **ANDREW RAE BURN WINCHESTER**

Wednesday's production of *Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Momma's Locked You in the Closet and I'm Feeling So Sad* went down like a mellow soft boiled egg. Insubstantial, unassuming and insipid.

I gather the play was written as a tragic-farce within the Theatre of the Absurd; it came off, however, as a rather absurd and pious tragi-comedy which left the audience little chance of deciphering its true fantastic and imagistic content.

Poor voice modulation, a certain schizophrenic contrivance in the action and a production mishap at the end of the first scene, virtually destroyed the continuity and momentum of the play. So short a play needed no intermission but as it was any unity was unstrung and its potential impact sung out in social amenities in the foyer.

While the more sensitive had already left, we sat through Act II in a general luff, with the occasional laugh and in curiously good natured disbelief.

By then the tragi-farce had reduced itself to "mere joke."

And whereas I can sympathize with the difficulties of training and directing inexperienced actors and actresses and production staff, its a downright shame for Loyola to be defiling its already lifeless dramatic reputation.

The blame can rest only with director Bruce Fortune. It is clear that a non-professional group of college students need strong theatrical discipline and real self-confidence. It is evident from the flaccid and one dimensional character of this production that Fortune never quite got the thing off the lily pad.

A director with patience and little zest is no better than one with zest and little patience. I trust Fortune has the character to lay aside his reputation (made chiefly in previous productions of this play) and concentrate whatever talent he can muster on the serious and professional direction of subsequent performances.

Just what kind of success he'll have, with plays he has not yet conned, remains to be seen. It would be irrational to sympathize with such a discouraging scene.

Back to the play itself though, the set is luxurious and conjures some sublimated realm; however the beauty of its static tone goes by the wayside because of weak characterization and distracting lighting. Had it oozed a little the situation might have been more playible.

Nothing terribly fascinating happened until Sonny Cullen, plying the mommy dominated son, began destroying all the props. That was so real it was funny and so funny it was embarrassing. Sonny was energetic and has potential but deserved better direction.

Terri Carton, as the cacky Madame Rosepettle, came on in the later part of the play and Alexis Noel, as the supercilious Rosalie, was less hectically defined than the others, and at least consistently unreal.

There were a number of interesting touches. Like the sound effects at the beginning, though easily forgotten or overlooked. And the extraordinary tune 'Sometimes I feel like a motherless child' which is almost dramatic after Jonathan smother's Rosalie.

The play itself has many elements and could be wildly funny and truly tragic, but Fortune's production was nowhere.



JONATHAN - wreaks havoc with axe a little rough on props.

THE PLAY.....

OH D A D !

Oh Dad Poor Dad continues its run tonite thru Sunday so take it in. Babe, this play took the Vernon Rice off Broadway Theatre Award and it isn't anything like last year's doggone "dog".

The story revolves around Jonathan a stuttering, blithering young man whose mother is so dominating that she never lets him out of his room. She wants to protect her son from the evil of the outside world but things turn out a little differently than she had originally planned.

The play verges on the theatre of the absurd and Kopit mixes elements of horror and laughter to produce shocking effects. Watch out for the symbolism and once its over ask yourselves a few questions.

This play will leave you hanging, it offers no solutions, is there a solution? Well that's up to you.

Bruce Fortune who is directing "Oh Dad" was on "LIKE YOUNG" last Saturday and also appeared on CBC's "TALK TIME" last Wednesday to tell of the upcoming production and explain the programme of acting, directing and playwriting workshops that are now in full swing.....speaking of workshops, Bob Tembeck originally from the Middle East, having a PH.D. in drama from the university of Minnesota and directing the Montreal experiment theatre is now teaching in the beginning and advanced acting workshops... "fire-raisers" an absurd play by German playwright Max Frisch



JONATHAN - stutters his way through bed scene.

THE HITS OF JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

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F.C. SMITH AUDITORIUM

with

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LOYOLA CHORAL SOCIETY

&

24 Members of the MONTREAL SYMPHONY

conducted by **DR. THOMAS LEGRADY**

ADMISSION FREE

ADMINISTRATION COLLEGE COLLAGE

Is the administration part of the university community? What is the administration's role in the university of today? These are two questions which arose in the minds of the students this year as they viewed the events in Paris, at Columbia and in Mexico.

Study sessions were called, at first with the idea that we would examine the CEGEP question. By the time this government organized the actual Wednesday Study Session, it found that most students wanted to discuss possible structural reforms at Loyola. Although this was not their aim most seminar leaders found themselves talking about this, the structural reforms that could and should be made at Loyola.

Most students seemed to agree with Prof. Copp's statement that "the role of the administration is to administer". The university community is composed of two groups, faculty and students. The administration should just be a tool of that community. This tool is necessary to insure the smooth running of the community. Its role would be to make sure that there are enough classrooms for everybody, that there are no conflicts in the schedule. These are just two examples. There are many more duties which the administration would have.

Membership of College Senate

The College Senate, as it stands now, has twenty-eight members.

Nine of these twenty-eight members are Ex-officio members who are appointed to that body. All nine of them are administration members. To these nine can be added another two professors who are appointed by the President, Father Malone. All together eleven out of twenty-eight Senators are appointed.

Eight professors from the Arts faculty are elected by their colleagues to the Senate. Four more are elected from the Science Faculty and one from each of the two faculties, Commerce and Engineering.

The thirty-five hundred students at Loyola are represented by three students from the Arts, Commerce and Science faculties. The three students are elected annually by their peers.

Therefore, the Senate can be split into two groups: the sixty percent who are elected and the forty percent who are appointed from within, or by the Administration.

Should aim at a democracy

At the study session, Wednesday the 3rd of October, all panel members agreed that the university should strive to become a democracy. The community, students and faculty, agreed to this also at the afternoon seminars.

In a democracy all Senate members are elected (Senate is legislative). At this institution more than one third of the people are appointed to the Senate. Is this democracy? The result from the seminars

shows that the members of this community felt it was not. Steps must be taken to remedy the present situation.

If one has accepted the role of the Administration as being one of solely administering, then there is no logical reason why nine ex-officio members, almost a third of the Senate, should have a vote.

The Senate should be formed by the two members of the community, faculty and students. Each should be equally represented in the Senate. By each holding one half of the votes neither of them has a majority. Each of them needs votes from the other in order to pass legislation. Thus the probability that everything that is passed will be acceptable to both parties is increased.

This restructured Senate should become the sole decision-making body. The Senate should appoint the President for a period of three years at a time. The duties of the President must remain great. As chief executive his role would be to coordinate the activities of all administrators. He presides over the Senate. He has the power to veto once, the bills the Senate passes. Should the vetoed bill be repassed a second time he must abide by it. In a case of a deadlock in the Senate, the President casts the deciding vote. He also represents the College to the public.

Not to exclude administration

Naturally, all important adminis-

trators should be represented on the Senate. As the people who carry out the decisions of the Senate, they must be represented on that body so that they may advise the Senators on various problems. The administrator's invaluable experience must be of great service to the Faculty and Students who will make the ultimate decisions. The Administration must be represented in the Senate, but there is no necessity for it to hold a vote.

All Senate meetings will naturally be open to the whole community.

The decisions the Senate takes must be final and not be subject to scrutiny or veto by the Board of Governors. The role of the Board of Governors must be a general financial one. The Board must be represented in the Senate where its role would be the same as that of the Administration, an advisory role. Here again, as far as financial matters are concerned the Senate makes all final decisions.

From a moral point of view one must consider the right of every individual to govern himself. Morally, academics must have the inalienable right to govern their own lives, especially in the College community.

The philosophy of the L.M.S.A. concerning the role of the Administration in a university has been put down on paper. These proposals have been presented to the Senate Executive Committee, so that they will be on the agenda for the next Senate meeting.

By MARCEL NOUVET, L.M.S.A.

LOYOLA DRAMA PRESENTS

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